## POUR BAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NO NEWS FROM INDIA. Mr. Macaulay to be Ennobled.

LORD ELGIN IN CHINA

Cotton Steady-Breadstuffs Declined.

The U. S. mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock which sailed from Liverpool at about 10 o'clock on the mersing of Wednesday, Sept. 2, arrived here at 101 c'elock on Monday morning, Sept. 14, bringing 135 pas-The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at Liver-

pool just as the Baltic was leaving.

The steamships Khersonese and Queen of the South had left England with troops for India. A proposition was on foot to withdraw the New-York line, to which the latter belongs, and engage all the vessels in the conveyance of troops to India.

The news by this arrival is of no special importance. either politically or commercially. nas Babington Macaulay is to be created

British Peer. Nothing definite had transpired in regard to the At

lantic telegraph.

Copious details in regard to the Indian mutiny ar published, and although they are deeply interesting they add no new facts of importance to those already

The Emperors Napoleon and Alexander are now. is said, to have an interview at Darmstadt.

The threatened rupture between Naples and Sardinie had blown over. Diplomatic relations had been resumed at Constan-

tinopie.

Large arrivals of specie had imparted firmness to

the London Stock Exchange, and Consols closed at 901 @901 for both money and account.

The Liverpool Cotton market was rather less animated, but still a good business was done at firm prices. In Breadstuffs a dull tone generally prevailed. Some shight fluctuations had taken place, but the circulars are conflicting upon the subject.

Provisions were dull. THE STATE OF EUROPE. From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857. The overland mail has at last arrived, and we are able to combine the different details into a complete picture of the state of things in India about the middle of July. The Punjaub, that is to say the northwest provinces, were kept in subjection by the energy of Sir John Lawrence, who continued to disarm the Bengal regiments-several of whom were stationed here-either peaceably or by force. Wherever there was a sign or suspicion of mutiny he acted with the greatest severity, and thus succeeded in neutralizing or in removing all the dangerous elements from the province. One only of the Bengal regiments which was in garrison at Scalcote, on the river Ravee, close to the Cashmere boundaries, broke loose lately from its allegiance, and, rising in open mutiny, tried to force its way toward Delhi; but it was soon evertaken by a trustworthy Sikh corps and cut to pieces. A few only of the Bengalese escaped to Cashmere, where Gooleb Singh's subjects caught them and returned them to the English, to be hung without mercy. But Sir John Lawrence thinks that his work is only half done if he keeps his own province in order; he is therefore enlisting Sikhs and Ghoorkafrom Nepaul, and organizing an army in order to cooperate with the British forces on the Ganges and Jumns. It is from the Punjaub and from its gallant Commissioner that the little army before Delhi may expect the first effective resourcements of which it is sorely in read. The enforcements, of which it is sorely in need. The great bulk of the Oude mutineers were able to enter Delhi; and now the besieging English troops are so overmatched by the enemy, and especially so deficient in cavalry, that they are themselves besieged. It is true that until now they have been able to repel all the sortice of the insurgents, who have no leader capable of making a strategical plan of campaign; but the numerical superiority of the mutineers, and their incressnit harassing cavalry-attacks, together with the prevailing cholers, began to tell fearfully on the small English army, which in the first month has lost two Commanders-in-Chief. We bear nothing of the flying column of Gen. Van Cortlandt, who was operating north of Delhi; but Gen. Havelock's moving column, south of Delhi, has succeeded in recapturing Cawapore on the Ganges, and in chastiaing Nena Sahib, who had murdered the English fugitives from Oude and the prisoners Cawnpore. The next object of this column is to relieve the garrison of Lucknow, hemmed in by the Oude insurgents, and somewhat shaken by the death of the gallant Sir Heary Lawrence. Should Havelock succeed here, then he must proceed to relieve Allahabad and Agra, where the small English garrison are in a rather straitened relieve Allahabad and Agra, where the small English garrison are in a rather straitened position. At Agra the garrison, together with the citizens, more gallant than discreet, gave battle to the Neemuch and Nesserabad mutineers who had come near the town on their march to Dehh, but the Hindoos got decidedly the better, and the English, unable to check the progress of the enc-English, enable to check the progress of the ene-my, had to shut themselves up in the fort. The country on the lower Ganges from Benares to Cal-cutta remains loyal. So does the Holkar, though his troops have mutinied. We hear nothing of the Sinde, but the Guicowar is scatcely to be trusted, and the French papers pretend to have received in-telligence that there were suspicious disturbances in the dominions of this Prince in the proximity of

have suppressed the mutiny. The same is the case with Hyderabad, and the Nizam's dominions are with Hyderabad, and the Nizam's dominions a nominally still loyal to the Company's suzerainty. As regards the causes of the insurrection, the proclamation of the Delhi insurgents complains of endeavors to Christianize Hindostan. It is a kely war, a war on behalf of the faith of the natives, to which the inhabitants are called. On the other hand, the Mogul points to the habitual ingratitude of the Company, and mentions how the King of Oude was rewarded for the aid his ancestors granted to Lake. It is certain that the Company made many mistakes, and that it must now rue its rapacity. It uniformly disregarded the Hindoo law of inheritance, which is intimately connected with the Hindoo religion. According to the sacred law-book of Maun, the principal duty of every man is to offer periodical sacrifices to his deceased father, grandfather and ancestors, since their eternal bliss depends upon these oblations, which, un-like the Roman Catholic mass for the souls of the deceased, cannot be offered but by such lineal de-scendants and heirs. Accordingly, every young man marries in India, and rejoices in a great num-ber of children, and fears nothing more than to die childless. Should he, however, have no son, then his daughter is declared to be a son by a peculiar formality, which enables her to offer the sacrifice ceased, and to continue the line of her family. Should a Hindoo survive all his descend-ants and be childless, then he adopts a son from a family where there are many children, and the laws of the Hindoo grant the same rights to the daugh-ter declared to be a some rights to the daughdeclared to be a son, or to the adopted son, as to a legitimate son, in regard to the rights of inher-itance. The East India Company, however, though bound to govern India according to the laws of bound to govern India according to the laws of India, disregards this cardinal point of the law of inheritance, and does not acknowledge the rights of a daughter or of an adopted son. Thus the eldest friend of the English power in India, the Rajah of Sattara, being childless, and having adoption by the restormance of the acciding the which ed a son for the performance of the sacrifice, by which after his own death the bliss of his soul might be secured, the Hon. East India Company did not ac-

knowledge the right of adoption, but annexed the kingdom of Sattara. Again, the Peinbwa, the first of

telligence that there were suspicious disturbances in the dominions of this Prince in the proximity of Bombay. As to the South, the annexed province of Nagpore is in feverish excitement, but the English

the Mahrr its princes, defeated by the English, made a treaty by which he ceded his singdom to the Com-pany for a princely annuity for himself and descend-ants. He survived, however, his sons, and then adopted Nena Sahib for son and heir, according to the Hindoo law. The Company, again disregarding adoption, discontinued the payment of the annuity, and now we see Nena Sahib at the head of a party and now we see Nena Sahib at the head of a party of insurgents, besieging and capturing Cawapore killing unmercifully the fugitive English, with out respect to age or sex, and cruelly massacre-ing the unfortunate garrison which had surrendered to him. Such is the revenge of the wronged Mahratta, who, since the Company has not proved true to its engagements toward the Peishwa, thinks himself free to betray the English officers, with whom he had lived on terms of friendship for many years, by the promise of a safe departure, while the murderers were stationed on their track to elay them. All these details clearly show slay them. All these details clearly show that the principal cause of the insurrection is the reckless policy of manifest deating, that is to say, of annexation and confiscation, pursued by the last two Governors-General, Lord Hardinge and Lord Dalhousie. The stupidity of the greased cartridges, which could not but deeply affect the religious prejudices of the Hindoos, was taken hold of by the discusted and deposed princes, both Hindoos and disgusted and deposed princes, both Hindoos and Mohammedans, and thus a fire was kindled which has Mohammedans, and thus a hre was kindled which has spread over an extent larger than all Englund, and has materially injured the power of Great Britain. As to the ultimate result, there cannot be any doubt that England will reconquer the lost provinces, and our wishes are in this case with the rulers, not with the injurgants, spite of the maladizing strength. our wishes are in this case with the rulers, not with the insurgents, spite of the mal-administration of the former and the wrongs of the latter: for, who-ever is conversant with India must be aware that the victory of the insurgents and the expulsion of the English would lead to a religious war between Hindoos and Mohammedans, to anarchy, endless insurrections, and Mohammedans, to anarchy, endess insurrections, and at last to a Russian invasion and conquest. Of course these are wild speculations, since the Sikhs of Sir John Lawrence, and the reënforcements from Mauritius, the Cape and England are quite sufficien for this task, provided the Nizam's dominions do no

join the insurgents.

The intrigues at Constantinople among the various embassadors continue, but they fail to excite Euro-pean interest. In Germany great damage has been caused by conflagrations, and incendiarism is sus-pected. In Austria the Emperor has resolved to put the picture of the Immaculate Conception on the military standards. The Emperor of France and the Czar are to meet at Darmstadt in September. Queen Christina has received permission from the Spanish Ministry to return to Madrid. The trial of Captain Doineau, Chef du Bureau Arabe, at Algiers, discloses a most scandalous system of cruelty and rapine against the Arabs, practiced by Napoleon's concepts and officers. enerals and officers.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

A rumor is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that "Mr. Vernon Smith (President of the Board "of Control) has received permission to retire into pri"vate life. Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir James Granam

"vate life. Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir James Granam
"are talked of as his successor."

It was also rumored—and The Globe, ministerial organ, confirms the rumor—that Mr. Macaulay was to be raised to the Peerage. The new title of the Marquis of Lanedowne is to be "Duke of Kerry," and Lord Robert Grosvenor is to be styled either Lord Ebury or Lord Middlesex.

The West India mail steamer La Plata arrived at

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The West India mail steamer La Plata arrived at Southampton on the 30th uit., with nearly two and a quarter millions of dollars in specie.

A prospectus of the Red Sea Telegraph Company for constructing the first section of the line to India—from Alexandria to Aden—had been issued. The Company proposes a purchase of the Atlastic Telegraph Cable.

The London Times states that 15,000 men of the militia are immediately to be called out, and fifteen second battalions of the line formed in the stead of the regiments sent to India; also, that an additional force of artillery is to be sent to India. A history of the preliminary experimental proceedings, and a descriptive account of the present state and prospects of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, has been published under the auspices of the Directors of the Company. The work was in print before the accident to the cable occurred, but details all the comprehensive arrangements made prior to that event, and, says The London Post, "shows that if the Directors have not for the "present been able to command success, they have "done everything that prudence and scientific skill "could suggest to deserve it."

The Liverpool Albion, in an article upon the Submarine Telegraph, says: "It is not at all probable "that the attempt to lay the cable will be renewed "this year: it will be deferred until next June." In the same article the Directors of the Company are deferded from sundry malignant insinuations which have recently been leveled at them.

The treaty between England and Honduras had been ratified in London. Its main feature, in addition to the usual stipulation of commercial treaties, is a special article giving effect to the obligations incurred by the Government of Honduras, under its contract with the Honduras Interoceanic Railway Company.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, a report was submitted by the Council, and adopted, in which it is represented that efforts to

growth of cotton in India and elsewhere; favors the Suez Canal project; and hopes that a bill establishing uniformity of weights and measures may claim early attention in the next session of Parliament.

MACAULAY A PEER.

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Prom The London Times, Sept. 1.

Of the various Peernages which are about to be created, the public will regard with most interest that which elevates Mr. Macaulay to the House of Lords. It is an honor which belongs peculiary to the man, and which is a fitting, if not an adequate reture, for a life spent in the public service, and devoted to literary labors of the most dignified order. It is much to say that he is the most popular author of the day, but we have to say more. With a style that compels attention, with a calm wisdom that commands assent, he has interpreted English history to curselves and to the world. To us the history which he has indited is worth a score of charters and a cartlead of laws; it is our Bill of Rights and our code of political duties. We know better what we are, we know what our fathers tought for, we can sympathize with the aspirations of the Whigs, we learn to respect the endeavers of Tories, we are less of partisans and more of patriots. To Europe that history is worth all the constitutions that have yet been devised. It has been translated into many languages and widely read over the continent. Who does not remember the appearance of these volumes in that year of revolution when all the peoples of Europe were maddening with fury about the continuous that the ends to their fall? It there volumes in that year of revolution when all the peoples of Europe were maddening with fury about thrones that reemed to be tottering to their fail! It was with prefound gratitude that, amid the universal wrock, Englishmen saw, as the historian described, how in their courtry liberty came to be linked with order, and confentment and fraternity were made consistent with the mequalities of an aristocracy. If it sistent with the inequalities of an aristocracy. If it was a lesson which we shall never forget, it was a lesson also which, we have little doubt, will one day bear fruit in every kingdom of Europe, making Sovereigns more wise, and making subjects tremble for that crisis shadowed forth by the historian, in which "it may be "necessary to sacrifice even likerty in order to save "civilization." In this view, if we except Lord Palmerston, there is probably not as Englishasan living who has more powerfully influenced the dectinies of Europe than Mr. Macaulay; and as for his chilacece upon ourselves, those who are fond of quoting the backreyed saying of Fletcher of Saltsun would have a stronger and more intelligible case if they would give the preference over the maker of laws, not to the writter of ballads, but to the philosophic historian who

ter of ballads, but to the philosophic historian who leaves his mark as palpably as the great author whom her Majesty is about to honor.

There can be no more welcome addition to the debats of the I pper House than the orations which we trust Mr. Macanlay will occasionally contribute on the There can be no more welcome addition to the de-bates of the I pper House than the orations which we trust Mr. Macanlay will occasionally contribute on the few great occasions by which the Lords every session vindicate their position. Although at one time he took a prominent part in the discussions of the House of Commons, his tone of thought and style of speaking were never quite suited to the bustling representatives of the people. It is in the Lower House that Cavinets rise and fall, that public meneys are disposed of, that the chief business of the country is transacted. The members are thus too strictly occupied with passing affairs, too intent upon the result of a division and the fall of a party, to care much for philosophy or history, even if the philosophy be adorned with all the chi-quence of Burke, and the history be presented with all the brilliance of Macanlay. But, while the Commons, are all for the present, or the other hand, prescription is the vital air of the Poerage, and in the House of Lards our philosophic historian will find an appropri-ate audience for that stately eloquence which curries with it so much learning and so much wisdom. Espe-cially at the present moment must we rejoice at his cially at the present moment must we rejoice at hi elevation, in the hope that when we have crushed this Indian mutiny, and the time comes to consider calcul-the future of our Eastern Empire, the views of one wh has described in most glowing terms how England be-came possessed of that glorious prize, and who, in the

preparation of a Code of Indian Law, has shows that he has most profoundly studied the wants of the Hindoo, will be appressed as he alone of living speakers can express them. Not only on our Indian difficulty, but on all questions of high policy, there is not a max in the country whose opinions are entitled to more weight, and who will be more gladly heard. An historian is a statesman on his travels; and, while Mr. Macaulay will still travel from century to century and from country to country, we may expect now to have him sometimes at home with us, giving his advice in the present need.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

At the commencement of the Parliamentary session, Earl Snaftesbury pressed for a reply to some questions he had previously asked in reference to the disgraceful opium trade with China, carried on under the suspices of the East India Company. The disastrous results of the Eastern policy of the authorities in Leadenhall street had not then been revealed, or it is probable that the Lord Chancellor would scarcely have ventured to narrate the eccentric mode of proceeding adopted by Government before investigating the grounds of accusation against the aiders and abettors of this nefarious practice of importing opium into China, in defiance of the decided and wise refusal of the Emperor to allow its introduction. As the trade, China, in defiance of the decided and wise refusal of the Emperor to allow its introduction. As the trade, however, was a profitable one, its injurious results to the people, and the deliberate insult to the authorities implied by its continuance, did not disturb the con-science of John Company. And yet, when definite charges were brought against them, and they were accused of sanctiening this reprehensible sort of smug-gling these charges were actually submitted to the consideration of the East India Directors, and their coinion saucht as to the admission or rejection of exigling these charges were actually submitted to the consideration of the East India Directors, and their opinion sought as to the admission or rejection of evidence tending to inculpate the conduct of the Company. The result precisely corresponded to that which we might expect from affectionately consulting the wishes of an accused criminal as to what evidence he would preter emitted on his trial. For it was announced—just at the fag end of the session, when noble lords were restlessly longing to celebrate the great festival of St. Grouce, and were too weary to ask many questions—that the whole case, as "amended by the Board of Directors!" had been submitted to the law officers of the Crown; the result, of course, heing an opinion, "that there was no illegallity in the "cultivation or sale of opium by the East India Company; and with regard to its export to China, which had gone on from a period dating long before the present cettury, though they were of opinion that there was no violation of the treaty with China in that respect, it might be well to make some alteration, otherwise the Company might not appear to be acting in accordance with the spirit of the treaty, which might lead to remonstrances." That is assuredly an elastic kind of legislation which demands an enormous yearly expenditure for suppressing the slave-trade, and at the same time sanctions (or at least wirks very hard at) a traffic whose sole object is to gain pelf by brutalizing and debasing human beings.

INDIA

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Some of the French journals had published telegraphic dispatches from Marseilles in which it was affirmed that a mutiny had exhibited itself in the Bombay Presidency, near Bombay itself, but had been suppressed, and a plan had been adopted to form regiments there composed altogether of Sikhs. It is suggested by English papers, in view of any confirmation of the statement, that it originated solely from the fears which prevailed both in Bombay and Madrae. Madras.

The Paris Pays gives a complete denial of the re-

The Paris Pays gives a complete denial of the report that there were grounds for uneasiness in regard to the French establishments in India. It asserts that all was tranquil—so much so that several foreign families had taken refuge on Trench territory.

Letters from Irdia indicate that the mutineers were already in want of various kinds of ammunition.

The troop ship Transit struck on a sunken rock off the island of Banca on the 10th of July. The troops, 700 in number, were landed in safety, and vessels were dispatched from singapore to their assistance, the chartered American ship Brand being among the number.

DEFENSE OF THE DELHI MAGAZINE.

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The following account of the defense of the Delhi magazine has been communicated by Lieut. G. Forrest, and published with his permission:

"On the morning of the 11th May, between 7 and 8 a.m., Sir T. Metcalfe came over and requested me to go with him to the magazine, for the purpose of baving two guns placed on the bridge, in order to prevent the mutineers from passing over. On our arrival at the magazine, we found that Willoughby and Raynor, and the whole of the establishment, both Edropean and native, were already there. Willoughby, Sir T. Metcalfe and myself went at once to a small bastion on the Jumna face, which commanded a full view of the bridge; and we could distinctly see the mutineers marching over in open column, he aded by the cavalry. A body of the cavalry had previously taken possession of the Delhi side of the bridge. Sir T. Metcalfe, on seeing this, went off with Willoughby to see if the city gate was closed against the mutineers. This was, however, a useless precaution, as the mutineers were admitted at once into the palace, through which they passed cheering.

"On Willoughby's return, the gates of the megazine were closed and barricaded, and every arrangement made for a vigorous defense of some hours at least. Inside the gate leading to the park we placed two six pounders, double-charged with grape—one under Sub-Corductor Crow, the other under Sergeant Stewart, who stood by them with the lighted mayches in their hands. Their orders were that, if any attempt was made to force that gate, both guns were to be fired at once, and they were to fall back on that part of the magazine where Willoughby and myself were posted. The principal gate of the magazine was similarly defended by two guns with cheavar de frise laid down on the ourside. For the further defense of this

posted. The principal gate of the magazine was similarly defended by two guns with cheranx de frise laid down on the outside. For the further defense of this gate and the magazine near it, two six pounders were see placed at either to command the gate or small bastion in its vicinity. Within sixty yards, in front of the office, and commanding two cross roads, were three six-pounders, and one 34-pounder (howitzer), which could be so managed as to act upon any part of the magazine in that neighborhood. All these guns were loaded with double charges of grape.

"Arms were now placed in the hands of the native establishments; they took them reluctantly, and it soon appeared that they were not merely in a state of excitement, but also of insubordination, particularly the Mussulman portion, for they flatly refused to obey the orders issued by the Europeans. After the above arrangements had been made a train was laid, communicating with the powder magazine, and ready to be fired by a preconcerted signal, which was that of municating with the powder magazine, and ready to be fired by a preconcerted signal, which was that of Conductor Buckley raising his hat from his head on the order being given by Willoughby. Hardly had the above arrangements been completed, when the guards from the palace came and demanded possession of the magazine in the name of the King of Delhi. To this no reply was made: immediately after, the subahdar of the guard on duty came and informed Willoughby and myself that the king had sent word to the mutineers that he would without delay send them down scaling-ladders from the palace for the purpose of scaling the walls, and shortly afterward they strived. On these heins erected against the walls. pose of scaing ine wais, and soorly alterward they arrived. On these being erected against the walls, the whole of our native establishment deserted us by climbing up the sloped shed on the inside, and descending the ladders on the outside. The enemy now appeared in great numbers on the wall. We opened a state of the native them and kend it was its month.

peared in great numbers on the wall. We opened a s of grape upon them, and kept it up as long as a gle round remained. Every shot went crashing ough them, and told well." PROCLAMATION OF THE REBELS AT DELHI.

The Hombay correspondent of The Leadon Times gives the following as the correct translation of the proclamation alleged to have been issued by the insurgents at Delhi. The Indian papers do not publish it.

"To all Hindoos and Mussalinans, Citizens and Servants of Hindostan, the Officers of the Army now at Delhi and Meerut send greeting:—It is well known that in these days all the English have entertained these evil designs—itsi, to destroy the religion of the whole Hindostani army, and then to make the people by compalsion Christians. Therefore, we, solely on account of our religion, have combised with the people, and have not spared alive one unfidel, and have recretablished the Delhi dynasty on these terms, and thus act in obodience to erder and receive double pay. Hundreds of guns and a large amount of treasure have fallen into our hands: therefore it is fixing that who ever of the solders and people dislike turning Christians should unite with one heart and act courageously, and not leave the seed of these infidels remaining. PROCLAMATION OF THE REBELS AT DELHI and not leave the seed of these infidels remaining. For any quantity of supplies delivered to the army the owners are to take the receipts of the officers; and the owners are to take the receipts of the officers; and they will receive double payment from the imperial government. Whoever shall in these times exhibit cowaroise, or credulously believe the promises of those imposters the English, shall very shortly be put to shame for such a deed; and rubbing the hands of sorrow, shall receive for their fidelity the reward the ruler of Lucknow got. It is further necessary that all Hindoos and Mussulmans unite in this struggle, and, following the instructions of some respectable per pie, keep themselves secure, so that good order may be maintained, the proceed classes kept contented, and they themselves be exalted to rank and dignity, also, that all, so far as it is possible, copy this proclamation and dispatch it everywhere, that all true Hindoos and Mussulmans may be slive and watchful, and fix it in some conspicuous place that productly to avoid if in some conspicuous place (but pradently to avoid detection), and strike a blow with a sword before giving circulation to it. The first pay of the soldiers of Delhi wil be. 30r. per month for a trooper, and 10r. a footman. Near, v 100,000 men are ready, and there are 13 flags of the English regiments and about 14 standards

from different parts now raised aloft for our religion, for God, and the conqueror, and it is the intention of Cawnpure to root out this seed of the devil. This is what we of the army here wish."

OPINION IN INDIA. EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER, DATED CALCUTTA,

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER, BATED CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

From The London Dady News.

The present is about the worst mail you will have received since the commencement of this rebellion. The brave Sir H. Lawrence is no more, and Lucknow is in fearful peril, with small chance of its holding out till troops arrive. Without doubt, Sir Henry was the ablest man we had in India. Would to God he had been our Governor-General, instead of the excellent post-office clerk Lord Palmerston sent us out! We have retaken Cawnpore, but not until that fiend, Nena Sahiba had murdered the helpless women and children he had in his power.

Sahib, had murdered the helpless women and children he had in his power.

The horrors of this outbreak are beyond description or belief—women ravished, and then scalped or their breasts cut off. One poor girl of the refugees row here had to witness the revolting murder of her father, and then she and her mother were made to drink his blood. We have a poor lady here—the wife of an officer—who has been deprived of her ears and nose, while her child is without toes or tingers. Children have been torn assunder by the legs, and even worse horrors perpetrated on them. Sudden murder has been the only mercy dealt out to Europeans. How wrethed must that system of government be, which, having its civil and military officers all over the country, could yet give us no notice of so deep spread and completely organized a rebellion as this proves itself to be. There can be no doubt that for years past this conspiracy has been hatching, and it is stated here, and believed, that more than one officer has brought to the notice of the Government the fact of evil influences being at work among the Sepoys. The reply has been a snub. For your Indian secretaries are of the class called heaven-born, and will take no advice.

Even now they will not admit the danger, though

Even now they will not admit the danger, though bey fear it. It is a lamentable fact that Lord Canning is quite nnequal to the occasion, while those on whem he relies are equally incompetent. Look for a moment at the names of the men who form our council, and say if there be one who has even respectable ability. We must have money and troops from England, and that speedily, or India is lost. If Lord Palmerstor is indeed the vigorous statesman we have always considered him, he has long since sent us out, overland, 5 000 of those Crimean heroes who are now idding at Malta and Gibraltar. It will be all very well to send out 50,000 more round the Cape, but we want at once a small army to enable us to hold our own and to prove to the natives of this country that our recourses are not only vast but immediate. Two regiments of cavalry, with their horses, were sent from India to the Crimea overland, when the emergency was not one hundredth part so great as it is now. Then we fought for a principle, now we fight for life, and for what is still dearer, the honor of our country-women. Should any red-tapism on the part of that now almost defunct body, the Court of Directors, or that flippant ruler of India, Mr. Smith, prevent this, there will be a deep feeling of sorrow and disappointment exhibited here, and such a strong expression of opinion elicited that the sympathies of England cannot tail of being fairly roused; and then, we to the supling Government! But I cannot bring myself to believe that an obvious a course has been neglected, or take no advice.

Even now they will not admit the danger, though of being fairly roused; and then, wee to the sulieve that so obvious a course has been neglected, or that the authorities have been so unfaithful to their

## STATE OF THE INDIAN REVOLT.

STATE OF THE INDIAN REVOLT.

From The London Times, Aug. 31.

The copious and lucid correspondence from India which we have now published will at length enable our readers to form a correct appreciation of those transactions which have been reported in such disjointed and fragmentary shapes during the last few days. That the intelligence is cheering is more than we can say, for it details deeds of infamy which will set the blood of every Englishman boiling in his veins; but the ascendency of our arms before Delhi has been decisively maintained, and one of the two episodes which communicated so painful an interest to the contexts of this mail acquires a much less afficiency complexion now that the truth is known. What, too, is above all things satisfactory, we can still announce which communicated so painful an interest to the contents of this mail acquires a much less afflicting complexion now that the truth is known. What, too, is above all thirgs satisfactory, we can still announce the unshaken loyalty of the Madras and Bombay armice. There is nothing which need inspire the slightest alarm in the rumors of a disturbance at Hyderabad or of suspected plots at Poonah. The former of these cities is one of the strongholds of the Mussulman population, and the seat of a Mohammedau Court bearing a marked resemblance to that recently ejected from Lucknow. That a "rising," therefore, should be attempted at Hyderabad was as probable as that there should be an insurrection in Oude, but here the analogy between the two cases happily terminates; for, whereas in the Bengal Province the army mutinied and deprived the Government of support, in the Madras territory it acted promptly and faithfully in the restoration of order. The incident, however, in isct, is encouraging, as showing that, even where Michemmedan intrigues may be at work to foment rebellion, the troops of the Presidency can be relied upon to crush the revolt in the bud. It is to the operation of similar devices that we may trace the nutterings of conspiracy at Poonah. The suspected traitor is neither a native officer nor a native landower but the high priest of the Mussulman community in that city, and the authorities were on the trace of the treaser, alert and prepared.

It is in the Bengal Previdency alone that mutiny and murder are still rampant, and even in this territory we can except the province of Lower Bengal at one externity and that of the Punjanb at the other. In the latter district the revolt of a couple of regiments had been summarily punished by the brilliant operations of Brigadier Nichelson, who, with a flying column of infantry, had caught, beaten, and scattered the mutineers. The scene of Asiatic villainy and British endurance is still confined to the north-western provinces, where the four great cities of Delhi, Ag

now, and Cawapore supply so many centers of interest to thousands of British hearts. That the regular as-sault upon Delbi should have been still deferred will create no astenishment, and, indeed, no regret, when

sault upon Delbi should have been still deferred will create no astonishment, and, indeed, no regret, when it is considered that the comparatively small army which would be thus plunged into the labyrinths of a populous city constitutes the chief force on which, until the arrival of succors, the ascendency of the British Government must depend. It is encouraging, however, to learn that in every single instance the sorties of the swarming desperadoes from the city have been fiercely repulsed; that the British camp is healthy and well supplied; that our Ghoorks and Punisub auxiliaries conduct themselves with admirable ficelity and valer, and that the hour cannot be long retarded in which deeds of unspeakable horror shall be matched by a retribution as fearful and as stern.

At Agra events have taken place which, as at first reported, though scarcely intelligible, appeared sadly distressing, but, although there is much loss of life to be mourned, and perhaps mistakes of military judgment to be deplored, death was etcountered in the open field with unconquerable heroism and no unimportant success. The mutinies in Central India—name applied to the south-western districts of the Bengal Presidency—had set loose the traitorous garrisons of Neemuch and Nuscerabad, who appear to be the marched upon the road connecting Agra and Delhi. At Futteypore Sikri—a small village in the vicinity of Bhurtpore, and about four miles distant from Agra, on the Nusseerabad road—they encamped to the number of 10,000 men with eight guns. It seems probable that their design was to invest and capture the fort of Agra, in which the Europeans of the disfrom Agra, on the Nusseerabad road—they encamped to the number of 10,000 men with eight guns. It seems probable that their design was to invest and capture the fort of Agra, in which the Europeans of the district had taken refuge, and there refenact the frightful tragedies which but a few days before had been performed at Cawrpore. The garrison of the fort, however, which had been for some time in expectation of their visit, determined to anticipate the assault, and sallied forth in a body, mustering, even with civilians included, less than 1,000 strong, to attack the mutineers in their position. This daring scheme they carried intrepidly into execution, and succeeded in forcing the enemy out of the village at the point of the buyonet; but as their ammunition tailed, and as their ranks had become exposed to a most destructive fire from the artillery of the rebels, they were compelled to retire. Their retreat, however, was effected in perfect order, and, though their osses were heavy and their success thus imperfect, the exploit was regarded in India as something like a victory, while it at least deterred the insurgents from their purpose against the fort, and left them to be drained off by the gravitation of crime hat the great sink of murder at Dehhi.

The atractites committed at Cawnpore exceed in megnitude anything hitherto reported from these scenes of wickedness. At this city, in a protected space, which good hardly be called a fort, a small body of European troops, with many women and children, in cluding, it is thought, some of the families of the 324 Regiment, had taken refuge under the orders of Sir Hugh Wheeler, and were waiting in all the agonies of privation the approach of relief. The spacious plain outside swarmed with a mass of rebel soldiery and anyage maranders, under the command of a man named Nean Sahib. This miscreant, who until the outbreak

privation the approach of relief. The spaceous plant outside swarmed with a mass of rebel soldiery and savage maranders, under the command of a man named Nena Sahib. This misereant, who until the outbreak Nena Sabib. This miscreant, who until the outbreak had lived in the most friendly intimacy with the British efficers who were so soon to become his victims, professed to consider himself ill treated by the British Government, and the circumstances are peculiarly illustrative of the nature of the "wrongs" alleged by the people, and countenanced by a faction at home. Years ago, the Peishwa of the Mahrettas, Bajec Rao after losing his throne in battle against us, was allowed to retire upon a princely pension, which he actually entyed for reme 30 years. Before his death he proposed to neminate this Nena Sahib—a person in no toged for some 30 years. Before his death he pro-wed to numinate this Nens Sahib—a person in no a mer related to him—as a man who should receive from the British Government a continuation of the in-come conceded to bimself. The very reasonable re-fusal of this request constitutes the process of Nena

Sahib at our hands. It must be understood that he was allowed not only to inherit without interference the private heards of Bajee Rao, but also to maintain a certain armed force, and with these qualifications he was not unnaturally raised, when the hour of treason arrived, to the command of all the thieves and murderers of the vicinity. Sir Hugh Wheeler, having been mortally wounded in the conflicts which occurred, and the horrors of starvation being immittent, the famished garrison espitulated, on the condition that they might be allowed to drop down the river to Allahabad. No sooner had they got into their boats, however, than Nena Sahib opened a fire upon them from the banks, and shot down every man, woman and child within his reach. As far as regards, indeed, the scope and intent of his butchery, there would not be a single soul remaining of those unhappy crews; but there is some reason, we trust, to hope that in this, as in similar cases, the massacre may have been less complete than the assassins intended, and that some of the fugitive may reappear in safety. Of the other deeds done by this man and his fellows, we will speak only to observe that, if the feelings of this nation retain any national character, not a wish will have been conceived by husband or father, in his moment of unutterable agony, which the vengeance of his countrymen will not amply realize.

Already, indeed, the van of the avenging host has

father, in his moment of the avenging host has alize.

Already, indeed, the van of the avenging host has appeared. Two thousand British bayonets—the first wave of that appreaching tide which is te roll over these devoted plains—have at length fisched in the faces of the murderers, and Nena Sahib, with his cowardly crew of miscreants, has been driven headlong into flight. Confiding apparently in the strength of his force, he actually marched southward to encounter the column of reenforcements ascending the Valley of the Ganges, met it at Futterpore, a second town of that name on the road to Allahabad, and, in the twinkling of an eye, was routed, pursued, caught again at Cawnpore, driven out of the town, and pushed into his intrenched camp at Bithoor, where, at the last dates, General Havelock was preparing to attack him. That these victorious operations may have relieved the garrison of Lucknow—only fifty-three miles distant—from the perils which have environed them, we most devoutly trust; and then, as Agra has shown it capacity to defend itself, as Cawnpore—though too late, alas! for the safety of its inmates—has been retaken, and as even the mass of mutineers at Delhi has proved itself unable to make any impression on our position before the city, we hope we may rely with some confidence, not only upon the ascendency, never proved itself unable to make any impression of position before the city, we hope we may rely with some confidence, not only upon the ascendency, never yet shaken, of our arms in the field, but upon the security of our beleaguered countrymen until effective succor arrives.

### CHINA.

The Hong Korg correspondent of The London Times, writing on the 8th of July, gives the following as the course resolved upon by Lord Elgin:

"A few days after the mail has been dispatched, the Calcutta, the Shannon, the Pearl, the Inflexible, the Horret and two gunboats will proceed northward, to rendezvous at Shanghae, and to proceed thence to the mouth of the River Pei-ho, on which river Pekin stands. Arrived at the nearest point to the capital, Lord Elgin will dispatch to the authorities, for transmission to the Emperor, a letter requiring the Emperor within a specified time either to recognize or repudiate the acts of his officers at Canton. If the Court of P-kin repudiate Yek and pay compensation for past injuries, and give security against their recurrence—well. If, as is most probable, either no notice be taken of the letter, or a disposition be shown to entaagle the Embassador in questions of ceremonial, Lord Elgin will declare war, and thus relieve the relations of the two powers from their present anamolous position. Canton will then be occupied, the trade of the northern ports will not be unnecessarily interfered with, but such further proceedings will be taken as may be necessary to bring the Court of Pokin to leason."

The same letter states that a young American named Eli Boggs had been tried at Hong Kong for piracy and murder. He was acquitted of murder, but four d guilty of piracy, and was sentenced to transportation for life. The following is the correspondent's account:

four d guilty of piracy, and was sentenced to transportation for life. The following is the correspondent's account:

"While I am upon this subject of piracy let me mention that an American, named Elli Boggs, was tried at Hong Kong on Wednesday last for piracy and murder. His name would do for a villain of the Blackbeard class, but in form and feature he was the hero of a sentimental novel; as he stood in the dock, bravely battling for his life, it seemed impossible that that handsome boy could be the pirate whose name had been for three years connected with the boldest and blocdiest acts of piracy. It was a face of feminine beauty. Not a down upon the upper lip, large lustrous eyes, a mouth the smile of which might woo coy maiden, affluent black hair not carelessly parted, hands so small and so delicately white that they would create a sensation in Belgraviasuch was the Hong Kong pirate, Eli Boggs. He spoke for two hours in his defense, and he spoke well—without a tremor, without an appeal for mercy, but trying to prove that his prosecution was the result of a conspiracy wherein a Chinese bumboat proprietor and a sub-official of the colony (both of whom he charged with being in league with all the pirates on the coast) were the chief conspirators. The defense was, of course, false. It had been proved that he had boarded a junk and destroyed by cannon, pistol, and sword, fifteen men; and that having forced all the rest overboard he had fired at one of the victims, who had clutched a rope and held on astern. No witness, however, could prove that he saw a man defrom a blow or a shot struck or fired by the pirate. The jury, moved by his youth and courage, and straining hard their consciences, acquitted him of the murder, but found him guilty of piracy. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

"I record this trial, not because this young ruffian is a dandy as well as a cutthroat, but because the subject of piracy is of great importance while dealing with this country, and murt form an article effour new treaty

with this country, and must form an article of our new treaty. Where I now write there are 290 junks lying in the harbor before me, and every one of them is armed with at least two heavy guns—some have 12. Probably one quarter of these are pirator, who live principally by piracy, and adopt the coasting trade only as a cover to their real profession; at least one other quarter are not proof against temptation and a weak victim. It requires great charity or cre-duity to believe that all the junks that compose the other half are honest traders. The opinion here is that an armed Chinese junk is always a pirate when oppor-tunity offers." United States frigate San Jacinto and sloops-

tunity offers."
The United States frigate San Jacinto and sloo of-war Levant and Portsmouth were at Shangh se

of-war Levant and Portsmouth were at Shanghae on the 4th of July.

At Hong Kong, the market was very quiet, and tunnage was abundant. At Foo-Chow-Foo, it was expected that the transactions in tea during the season would be on a very limited scale. At Shanghae, the business in tea had been trifling. The market for new Congou had opened with a purshase at 70 per cent in advance of the opening price last season. The silk crop had turned out very abundant, and of good quality. quality.

The Pays announces that a conference was held at

Horg Kong on July 7, between Lord Eigin, Gen. Ashburnham and Admirals Seymour and Guerin.

## FRANCE.

The Journal des Debats states that the Emperore Napoleon and Alexander are, at the request of the later, to meet at Darmstadt.

The fall in the price of grain in Paris had been

checked by its not coming quickly to market.

The Emperor had gone to the camp at Chalons. It is said that this camp will next year muster 80,000 men.

## SPAIN.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times save "The Duke de Rivas (the Spanish Minister) had a ong interview on Friday with Count Walewski, and long interview on Friday with Count Walewski and is said to have declared that before proceeding to hostilities with Mexico the Spanish Government would publish a manifesto explaining the question at issue, and permitting the Mexican Government to open fresh segotiations. Although accounts are conflicting with respect to the exact course the Spanish-Mexican dispute is taking, and as to the manner in which it is likely to be arranged, it is pretty evident that all dauger of collision between the two powers is over for the present. As regards the final settlement, that, considering the natural character of the disputants, may be long deferred. But fears for Cuba will restrain Spain from carrying out those warlike threats of which her press and some of her legislators were lately so lavish."

It is positively stated Queen Maria Christina has

received permission from the Spanish Government to return to Madrid.

A Madrid journal, the Peninsula, announces on the strength of letters from Mexico, that the secret treaty spoken of between the United States and Mexico is to the effect that the former power should snoply to the the effect that the former power should supply to the latter, in case of war with Spain, 15,000 or 20,000 arms d volunteers who should go under the Mexican flig to take possession of Cuba, the Americans also furnishing equipments and vessels.

## ITALY.

A dipatch from Naples says that the Criminal Court of Salerno has declared the passengers of the steamer Cagitari entirely imporent of any participation in the late aftempt to create revolt. It is also stated that the Neapolitan Government had shown much sunjety

to avoid a rupture with Piedmont, and had withdraw

breatened.
The Marquis of Normandy, British Minister The Marquis of Normacdy, British Minister of Florence, had withdrawn from his post on account of some maked disrespect shown to him on the occasion of the recent visit of the Pope of Rome. It is indicated that the Minister was alloted a seat at the second table at the banquet given by the Grand Duba and that the Sardinian and Austrian Minister we "insulted" in the same manner, and resented it by abstaining from all participation in the caresonian According to other accounts, however, the Marquis had merely quitted Florence to attend to some domes tic matters in England.

#### GERMANY.

The Czar is expected to arrive at Berlin on the 150 of September, leaving there next day for Darmstath A leading Prussian journal publishes a statement that the King of Helland is disposed to make to Prusia a cession of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

## TURKEY.

The Moniteur announces that diplomatic relations between the representatives of France, Russia, Pras-sia and Sardinia on the one part, and the Ports on the other, were resumed at Constantinople on the Ern of

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—a, m. 128,000 bales, including about 4,000 on speculation and 1,500 services the market closed firm at previous quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continued very fine, and except in the very late districts the Wheat crop had been secured in good condition. The directors are somewhat one flicting as to the fluctuations. Richardson, Spence & Co. good Flour dull and rather easier; Wheat 1d 452d, lower, and Corn late 1 lower on White. Richardson, Bros. say that Corn has declined 1/22l, while Bigland, Athya & Co. call it is higher. The little from also report Wheat firm and Flour steady. Richardson, Spence & Co. goods (Figure 1) (1997). White 100 of the continued of the continue LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2-4 m.

PRODUCE.—Ashes steady at 42/6 \$\pi 43\). Rosin dull; fine much wanted. Spirits Turpentine rather easies. Sugar and Coffee quiet.

WOOL in good demand for expert to America.

London Money, but the supply was good and rates were unchanged. Consols had fluctuated somewhat, but closed firm at \$\pi 42\pi 1\$ for money and account.

London Produck Market.—At Mark Lane on Monday, there was an improved demand for Wheat at the pulse of the previous Friday. Sugars were dull at \$\pi 42\pi 1\$ for sec. Ceffee buoyant. Tea firm. Rice rather lower. Tallow firm at \$\pi 2/3\pi 62/5\$. Secoth Fig from a selling at \$\pi 3/6\pi 62\pi 24\pi 4\$.

At Manchester, spinners were demanding enhanced ates, but buyers did not accede to the prices sakes.

#### Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular

Per Boltic. |
Since Friday the weather has continued most brilliant as harvest operations are now drawing to a close, the crope haylar here operations are now drawing to a close, the crope haylar been generally secured in very good condition.

At Mark Lane, vesterday, there was rather more doing in the week. At our market to-day the attendance of boyen was not large, and in Wilear at the sales made, which were is a moderate extent, were at a general decline of 14.224. P. 18. Flour very slow and rather easies. Indian Conx—Miss and yellow in small request; white 1' P. qr. cheaper, and maintain a parcel of white Corn, to arrive per steamer from Market Vork, effering at 2.2 P. qr. delivered, without finding bases. We-squote — WHEAT, red, 7/7d.25/1d.; white, 9/39/M. P. 19. Lour.—Philadelphia and Baltimers. 30/24/4; Western, 30/230/6d; extra Ohio, 37/23/26d. P. bb., Laoux Conx—Mixed and yellow, 35/8d.232/6d. P. bb., Laoux Conx—Mixed and yellow, 35/8d.232/6d. P. bb., Laoux Conx—Mixed and held for averagency select and held for averagency select.

BER quiet, and held for previous prices.

BERY quiet, and held for previous prices.

BACON—Some quantity has been reshipped to America, but
BACON—Some quantity has been reshipped to America, but
reduced rates.

LARD also dull, at late quotations; 70/ made to day for a few
therees pulse.

LARD also dut, a rate quote there is a sociation. In Lendon prices are again rather higher, the closing quotation for P. Y. C. being 63 on the spot, 62'6262'3 for September, and 69'5 460'6 for the last three months of the year.

COTTON—The market has been steady, and prices are firm at Friday's quotations. In Manchester business is somewhat checked by the high prices area. "Middling" Orleans \$4.5 Mobile, 8 13-16d.; Uplands, 84d. 5" th

THE LATE CASE OF CHILD MURDER BY ITS FATHER.

THE ACCUSED HELD TO ANSWER.

Coroner Perry held an inquest on Sunday evening at the house No. 123 West Twenty-seventh strest, at the house No. 123 West Twenty-seventh stress, at the body of Catharine Treston, the child three months old, whose death was caused, as published in The Tribune of Monday, by being thrown down stairs lest Thursday evening by the unnatural father while in the arms of her mother. Treston was in the daily practice of beating his wife most unmercifully, and to gratify his malicious and wicked disposition hurled her lown a flight of stairs with great force, and by the fall the helpless infant whom she was protecting at the time in her arms received a fracture of the skull which

terminated fatally. Subjoined is a copy of the evidence taken in

matter: Jane Treston, residing No. 123 West Twenty-sevent Jane Treston, residing No. 123 West Twenty-sevent street, being sworm, says: On Thursday evening, about \$\tilde{v}\$ o'clock, I was going down stairs to avoid my husband, with my child in my arms, I feel down the whole stairs; I do not know whether I was pushed down or not; I was fleeing from my hus-band at the time; my child was severely hurt, so that it died at one-quarter to 7 o'clock last night.

William John Williamson, residing at No. 123 Twen-ty-seventh street being sworn, says—During the evening of the last Thursday, about 10 o'clock, I was called by a little by to come up stairs, he said his uncle (the prisoner) was shaing his

ty-seventh street being sworn, says—During the evening of the last Thurnday, shout 10 o'clock, I was called by a little boy to come up stairs, he said his uncle (the prisoner) was shasing his wife; I came immediately up; as I reached the door heard loud words and went to the door and the prisoner tool me to come in; the quarrel continued between husband and wife when he struck his wife on the head with his hand; I tried to quiet them, but not succeeding, went into the entry-way, when, just as I had descended the first high of stairs, I heard I wife cry sot, "Murder, are you going to kill me?" I had "recip turned to look round when the woman with the chils in her arms came tembling down head-first; I picked them up and went away; while in the room I heard the prisoner threaten to beat his wife.

Joseph Calhoun, residing in the same house, being sworn, says—At the time decessed fell with its mother I was in the entry-way at the head of the stairs; previous to this Treston, the prisoner, had struck his wife; there were look words between them he followed his wife to the door and saying. "You Orange bitto, clear out;" immediately she passed by me with great force, as If she had been struck or shaved, so was precipitated down the stairs with her child in her arms, ago for a pollocuman; she said she wished I would go and get expended to the stairs; the would go and get expended to the stairs of the stairs; the words by Treston were need in a threatening manner; when the woman and her child in her arms, derene," I mundefately she, with her child in her arms, defensely in this room, I came to the stairs, and was proceeding up the stairs; the words by Treston were need in a threatening manner; when the woman and her child were lifted up I heard the residual stairs; the words by Treston were need in a threatening manner; when the woman and her child was taken with convulsions, which continued till its death.

Dre. Finnell and Weltje being sworn, say: They have made a post mortem examination on the body of the decessed ch

On this evidence the investigation was brought to & close, and the matter submitted to the Jury, who rea-

dered the following verdict:

'That Catharine Treaton, the deceased, came to her death by it juries caused by a fall while in the arms of her mather, who was precipitated down a flight of stairs by a push or blow inflicted by her husband, Patrick Treaton, on the evening of the

Treston was committed to prison by Coroner Petry, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

# THE HICKEY HOMICIDE CASE.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

Two more witnesses were examined yesterday by Coroner Connery in relation to the death of Michael Hickey, who was fatally stabbed at a political meet ing in the Seventeenth Ward, on the night of the 3 inst , as here:ofore published in THE TRIBUNE. On of the men, when called upon to testify, took the stand with much rejuctance, and appeared to be much on

fased. The following is a copy of the testimony:

forcd. The following is a copy of the testimony:

Patrick McKiever, being duly sworn, deposes salasys—I live at No. 135 Avenue A; I am a blacksmith by trade; I saw Mr. Hickey on the corner of Eleventh street on the right of the 2d instant; I was at the Democratic meeting; was on the platform between Eleventh and Tweifth streets; did not see Hickey on the stand; I left the meeting and went to Smith's public house; I was in the store when the rwo occurred; I did not mix in the row; when I was going home the officers were bringing him to the house; I asked them what had happened, and they told meet that Hickey and been etabled; I don't know who stabbed Hickey, neither did I has who stabbed hm; if I knew who stabbed Hickey; I was under the influence of liquor on the night of the occurrence; I had no knife in my hand that night; I did not assist a man to bring Hickey to his room on the night he was stabbed, to the best of my hand that night; I did not assist a man to bring Hickey to his room on the night he was stabbed, to the best of my hand that night; I did not assist a man to bring Hickey to his room on the night of the occurrence; I had no knife in any man's hand that night; I did not we a lantic in any man's hand that night; I did not see a knife in any man's hand that night; I did not see a knife in any man's hand that night; I did not see a knife in any man's hand that night; I did not he assist a man of the lines from any man who it was that stabbed Hickey; I went have who originated the muss; I did not hear since the stabing from any man who it was that stabbed Hickey; I went have done were in my company that night; the name of the others was Edwards; I don't know the name of the others was Edwards; I don't know the name of the others was a little under the influence of Equor; I don't my wife; I was a little under the influence of Equor; I don't